

Sir and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Director.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOSEPH R. BODWELL,
OF Hallowell.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS
First District—THOMAS H. REED.
Second District—NELSON DINGLEY, JR.
Third District—CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.
Fourth District—CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.

The President has been obliged to issue another proclamation to get rid of the unpopularity of the Democratic office seekers.

The Democratic Committee of Three Hundred at Albany denounces the frauds which prevail in Democratic primaries in that city.

Herr Most is now employed in the blacksmith shop on Blackwell's Island. It is the first honest labor he has performed for some time.

The Democrats are going to hold a powwow in Portland, Thursday. It is not of a preliminary gathering preparatory to their funeral in September.

Quite a delegation of business men from Portland paid their respects to Hon. J. R. Bodwell, Maine's next Governor, at his home in Hallowell, on Saturday last.

It is said that Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton intends to send his resignation soon. According to general reports of the manner in which the law is constantly being evaded by the appointees of the Administration the whole Commission might as well go into retirement.

The New York Times continues to talk of reform in politics. In the opinion of the average reader our political system is a great deal better than many of the organs that criticize it. If the Times is looking around for something that stands easily in need of reform it will not have to go outside of its own office. There is an old saying that charity should begin at home, and why not reform?

Inspector Hayes, of New York, who showed his alertness and skill in assisting to land Miss Folsom and her baggage so as to elude the newspapers, for which he was commanded by Mr. Lamont, was surprised to receive notice of his removal a few days later. Hunting the matter up he found that the charge made against him was that he was an offensive partisan in Pennsylvania sixteen years ago. He was a Union soldier during the war.

The report comes from Indiana that Col. E. V. Bannister, one of the reform Indian inspectors, has for some time past been devoting himself to politics in the interest of the renomination of Representative Holman and that he recently presided over the deliberations of a political gathering. We have heard it said that public officials would not be permitted to participate in politics under this Administration, but like most of its pledges it was only made to be broken.

The Portland Argus makes some very amusing comparisons between the ten hour plank in the Republican platform and the plank in the Democratic platform. As that particular plank in the Democratic platform was not made public until a week after the convention adjourned, the Argus should go a little slow. There are those who do not hesitate to say that this plank was an after thought on the part of the Argus, and there at least seems to be some ground for the suspicion.

The Wm. in replying to a silly paragraph in the Boston Herald charging the Republicans with ignoring the claims of the soldiers, cited the fact that in the past twenty years the Republicans of Maine have nominated as their candidates for Governor six soldiers and two civilians and asked what it proposed to do with this record. The Commercial takes the matter up and says the Herald will probably answer by quoting a portion of Gen. Hall's speech relating to Congressmen. That has nothing to do with the subject under consideration, but if it had, it would be no means weaken our paragraph. Maine now has four Representatives in the House, two of whom are members of the Grand Army:

Colonel Michael Boland, who has been identified with Irish Nationalist movements for a number of years, makes this prediction about the people of England and the question of Home Rule: "Mr. Gladstone will probably surprise the world with his strength and the growth of the Home Rule sentiment in England. There are a great many Irish people scattered all through England. You can have no idea how many there are whose relations with Ireland and the Irish are made intimate by marriage or otherwise. Large numbers of Irish men and women are in service, as they call it, in English families, and equally large numbers are in business throughout the kingdom. The extension of the franchise, by recent acts of Parliament, has made a large class of people voters whose sympathy will be affected by association with the Irish element in England. These people with their associates among the English themselves will make up the constituency for Mr. Gladstone that will carry him back into power, to the surprise of all the Tory element."

It seems that the sudden friendship among the Democrats for the soldiers has not yet reached beyond Maine. A Washington despatch says: A rebuff administered by Mr. Morrison to the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, is the talk of the city. The committee consisted of Generals Merrill, of Massachusetts, and John H. Kountz, of Ohio; Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn; and John C. Lincham, of New Hampshire. They came here to see what prospect there was of getting through the House two pension bills. The committee requested an audience with Mr. Morrison. He came out and gruffly asked:

"Where are these men who want to see me?"

General Merrill introduced himself and began to speak of the other members of the committee when Mr. Morrison, raising his hand, said:

"I don't want to hear that. I haven't time to listen. Tell me what you want."

General Merrill went on to speak, but Mr. Morrison didn't want to hear it. He raised his hand and exclaimed that it was pretty late in the session and then bolted for the door of the House, leaving the Grand Army Committee in more astonishment at the treatment accorded them.

In speaking of the personnel of the Fortieth Congress Mr. Blaine in the second volume of his book pays his just and graceful compliment to our esteemed fellow citizen, Chief Justice Roger: "Another marked character came from New England—John A. Peters, of Maine, a graduate of Yale, a man of ability, of energy, of learning in the law. He had enjoyed the advantage of a successful career in the bar and was by long training and experience a man of great influence."

In his six years' service in the House he had gained his following because of personal popularity and political influence, greatly surpassed in Congressional experience. He made no long speeches, and he could speak briefly, witty, attractively, and with an undulating gait, which always carried him to the right side of a question, with unmistakable influence upon the best judgment of the House. Since his retirement from Congress in his career upon the Supreme Bench of Maine, and more recently at its Chief Justice, has given roteness and completeness to a character whose originality, generosity, and candor have attracted not only the confidence and respect of an entire State, but the devoted attachment of a continually enlarging circle of friends!"

In an evening contemporary it is noted with its denial of the fact that the Democratic conference at Augusta passed a resolution declaring that Mr. Bass was practically a traitor to his party and unworthy of the confidence of the Administration or his Democratic associates. That resolution appeared in the column of the Portland Argus just as printed in the W.M. and in the conference it is safe to say that we have not yet published it in the report of the proceedings if, as Mr. Bass now tells us, it was not adopted. Mr. Bass cannot run away from the action of the Democratic leaders of the State any more than he can from the fact that the Democratic leaders of Bangor a very repeat date sat down upon him so hard that he was not even permitted to represent his party in the Democratic State Convention; or that the State Convention not only ignored his demand for Chairman Brown's re-nomination from the committee, but gave him a unanimous re-election; or that the Commercial after pointing out Brown's manifest infidelity for his present position has been forced to again recognize him as the head of the Democratic organization in this State. Doubtless Mr. Bass would like to deny all these very humiliating facts, but facts they are and facts they will stand in spite of any feeble protest on the part of his organ.

Closes Congressional Districts
10th Cage Inter Ocean.]

There are 327 members of the present Congress. Following the returns made at the election of Congressmen, there will probably be from one-third to one-half of the members of the Forty-ninth who will be sent back by their constituents to the Fifteenth Congress. There are 185 members of the Forty-ninth who were members of the Forty-eighth Congress.

A close analysis of the composition of these 327 congressional districts is some facts of the highest interest to both the great political parties of the United States. There have been several deaths of members of the present Congress, but these have not materially changed the relations of the party majority or minority in Congress. It is sufficiently close a coincidence to take that there are 187 Democrats and 140 Republicans in the present House. This is a gain of twenty-five Republicans and a loss of fifteen Democrats from the preceding—the Forty-eighth.

Republicans are directed to the following, which shows the ordinarily doubtful districts thirty-two in number, where the contests of this year will be waged for the most part. These districts will more than turn the election Congressionally the coming November. The only Southern States involved are Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

There are few "doubtful" districts in the South. In Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi there are either "no opposition" to the Democratic candidates for Congress in 1862, or the vote was overwhelming.

Democrats, which was practically the same thing. The case districts, it will be observed, are in states where the free speech is permitted, and not only permitted, but protected, and where the growth of the people, their morality, the absence of illiteracy, the presence of well educated and well endowed schools, churches and colleges, are all guarantees of the freedom enjoyed by their citizens. The "doubtful" districts may be summarized as follows:

California, 1st; Connecticut, 1st; Florida, 1st; Illinois, 1st; Indiana, 1st; Iowa, 1st; Kansas, 1st; Kentucky, 1st; Louisiana, 1st; Maine, 1st; Maryland, 1st; Massachusetts, 1st; Michigan, 1st; Minnesota, 1st; Missouri, 1st; New Hampshire, 1st; New Jersey, 1st; New Mexico, 1st; New York, 1st; North Carolina, 1st; North Dakota, 1st; Ohio, 1st; Oregon, 1st; Pennsylvania, 1st; Rhode Island, 1st; South Carolina, 1st; South Dakota, 1st; Tennessee, 1st; Texas, 1st; Vermont, 1st; Virginia, 1st; West Virginia, 1st; Wisconsin, 1st; Wyoming, 1st.

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